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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1918—14 PAGES.

FINAL
EDITION

PRICE TWO CENTS

1,100,000 AMERICAN TROOPS OVERSEAS AND AT SEA EN ROUTE
Plan to Use Belgium as Peace Pawn, Not to Keep It, Says Von Hertling
SIMON TELLS OF MONEY OFFER FROM U. R. IN MAYORALTY RACEINCIDENTS OF
CAMPAIGNS OF
1913 AND 1917
ARE RELATED

In Campaign as Democratic
Nominee for Mayor, Short-
ly Before Election Man
Came to Him With Roll of
Bills Two Inches Thick,
Says Candidate.

"SOMETHING FROM
CAPTAIN FOR YOU"

Former Nominee Also Tells
of Interview He Had With
Superintendent Cameron;
Stand on Mill Tax and
More Cars.

Dr. John H. Simon, who made
campaigns for the mayoralty election
in 1913 and 1917, told a Post-Dis-
patch reporter today that, in both
campaigns, negotiations were held
with him by representatives of the
United Railways Co., in the first
money being offered to him, and in
the second an interview having been
held between himself and Bruce
Cameron, superintendent of the com-
pany.

Dr. Simon, in the 1913 campaign,
was nominated as the Democratic
candidate and was defeated in the
election by Mayor Kiel. In 1917 he
was defeated for the nomination by
William C. Connett.

Perhaps two weeks before the 1913
election, Dr. Simon said, a man
named Finn, whom he knew as
United Railways superintendent of
construction, called at his home, 1201
McCausland avenue, one morning
before breakfast, and asked for a
private interview.

He then said, according to Dr.
Simon, "I've brought you something
from the Captain," and displayed a
roll of bills about two inches in di-
ameter. Dr. Simon said he did not
know how much money the package
contained or what the denominations
of the bills were. The late Capt.
Robert McCulloch was then presi-
dent and general manager of the
United Railways.

"Doesn't Owe Me Anything?"
"Why does the Captain want to
give me money?" Simon says he re-
plied. "He doesn't owe me any-
thing."

The messenger explained, Simon
said, that this was "the Captain's
contribution to the Simon campaign
fund." The candidate replied that
his campaign committee had been
instructed to accept no corporation
money. "Tell the Captain I don't
want his money," Simon says he ex-
claimed to his visitor, who then de-
parted.

"Up to that time," continued Dr.
Simon, "I had no idea that many
motormen and conductors on the
Manchester and Market lines were
wearing Simon buttons. A number
of them were my friends, as I reach
my office by riding on those lines.
But a few days later all the Simon
buttons had disappeared and were
replaced in many instances by Kiel
buttons."

Two or three weeks before the
primary in March, 1917, Dr. Simon
went on a friend of his who is
prominent in the Democratic party
and whose name he declined to give,
suggested that he had better go see
Bruce Cameron.

"Those people think you are hos-
tile to them," the friend said, mean-
ing, Dr. Simon asserted, the United
Railways. Dr. Simon went to Cam-
eron's office, he related, where this
conversation took place, as he re-
membered it:

Cameron first asked whether
Simon, if elected, would assume a
friendly attitude. Simon's reply was
that he had never been unfriendly,
and that the United Railways had
probably got this impression because
he had testified against the company
on a number of damage suits.

FUEL ORDER CUTS
DOWN EXHIBITS AT
SHAW'S GARDEN

The Director Expects There
Will Be No Flower Shows
Except Chrysanthemums.

The Fuel Administration order
cutting the consumption of coal by
florists 50 per cent has been inter-
preted to apply to the Missouri
Botanical Garden, with the result,
according to George T. Moore, di-
rector, that there will be no flower
shows, except of chrysanthemums, at
the garden next year and that the
beds of open-air flowers probably
will blossom with turnips and peas
instead of phlox and hyacinths.

Special dispensation has been ob-
tained for enough coal to maintain
the permanent collections of tropical
plants, but the growing houses,
wherein are propagated the bedding
plants transferred out of doors and
the flowers that make up the floral
displays will be closed. The flowers
to be seen at the gardens next year
will be confined to those that can
be grown out of doors from seed,
according to Dr. Moore.

The present attendance at Shaw's
Gardens averages about 200 on week
days with a very much greater at-
tendance on Sundays. The Easter
and Christmas displays always have
attracted thousands. The annual
consumption of coal is between 3000
and 4000 tons.

KAISER PREDICTS HARNESSING
OF RAYS OF THE SUN

Also Forecasts Recovery of Ocean's
Undersea Resources, in Ficti-
tious German Development After
War.

By the Associated Press.
AMSTERDAM, July 13.—How the
German Emperor pictures the future
of Germany is recorded by his fa-
vorite war correspondent, the faith-
ful Karl Rosner of the Lokai An-
zeiger. One evening after a busy
day in surveying operations from a
chain of observation posts, the Em-
peror, chatting with his entourage,
spoke with glowing enthusiasm, says
Rosner, of the time when the forces
now let loose on destruction would
again be placed in the service of
peaceful pursuits.

The Emperor described "the mar-
velous possibilities of the new gas
motors and how purified waste wa-
ters from metal works would serve
to fertilize the fields so that deserts
will blossom like the rose and make
arid regions self-supporting as re-
gard food."

With daring flights of fancy, con-
tinues Rosner, the Emperor pre-
dicted the harnessing of the rays of the
sun and the recovery of the ocean's
innermost treasures. This will all
come to pass, the Emperor assured
his hearers, once Germany returns
the "strong peace" for which he is
working.

REQUEST MADE FOR RETURN
OF MRS. BUSCH'S PROPERTY

Enemy Status Lost by Return to
United States; Goods to be Appli-
cated to Custodian.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 13.—Formal
request by counsel for Mrs. Adolphus
Busch, widow of the late St. Louis
multimillionaire brewer, for return
of her property taken over by the
alien property custodian on the
ground that it was enemy owned,
has been made to the custodian and
to the Department of Justice, on the
ground that Mrs. Busch has lost her
enemy status now that she is back
in the United States after visiting
relatives in Germany.

Free Band Concerts Tonight.
Fischer's Band, at South St. Louis
Square; Sarti's Band, at Carr Square;
7:30 to 10 o'clock.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The United States Government, through
the War Industries Board, has issued the following to the publishers
of all newspapers:

It is necessary that all newspapers put the following
economies into effect Monday, July 15, 1918: Discontinue
giving free copies to advertisers; discontinue the accept-
ance of the return of unsold copies; discontinue the
use of samples of free promotion copies; discontinue
the arbitrary forcing of copies on news dealers; discon-
tinue all buying back of papers at either wholesale or re-
tail prices from news dealers or agents; discontinue the
payment of salaries or commissions to agents, dealers or
newsboys to secure the equivalent of return privileges;
discontinue all free exchanges.

TO ALL NEWS DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC

In compliance with the above, all Morning, Sunday and Evening
papers of St. Louis, as all papers elsewhere throughout the United
States, will discontinue all returns beginning Monday, July 15, 1918.

Those who are not regularly served by carrier should cooperate
with the news dealers and the newsboys by giving them before that
date a definite advance order for the Post-Dispatch. This will prevent
inconvenience and disappointment both to the reader and the seller.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

AUDITOR SAYS
U. R. HAD SPECIAL
AGENTS' FUND

Declares Cameron Ok'd
Memorandum and He Is-
sued Warrants Upon
Treasurer for Amounts
Named.

IS NOT SHOWN IN
COMPANY'S REPORT

Accountant Ordered to Bring
in Memoranda in Con-
nection With Work That May
Reveal Fund.

The existence of a United Rail-
ways "special agent" fund, used in
paying Julius C. Jackson and other
secret employees of the company was
made known yesterday afternoon by
Hugh P. Taylor, auditor of the com-
pany, who appeared before the grand
petitioner's inquiry.

It is known that Taylor told the
Circuit Attorney's office the method
by which the fund was used. He said
Edward Corley, chief clerk in the
office of Bruce Cameron, transpor-
tation superintendent, would come to
the auditor's office with a memo-
randum O'K'd by Cameron and call-
ing for a specific amount. On the
memorandum would appear the in-
itials of a "special agent" or the num-
ber by which the agent was known.

The auditor would make out the
warrant, sign the amount called for
and the treasurer of the company
would cash it. Taylor said he be-
lieved this was the fund out of which
Jackson and the other special agents
were paid. When asked the amount
of the fund and the number of men
employed as special agents, Taylor
replied that he "could not say."

Other employees of the company
questioned along the same line at
yesterday's session were Frank A.
Gannon, assistant treasurer; William
Jennings of the cashier's office, and
James Samuels of the auditor's of-
fice.

Accountant Before Jury.

Chauncey B. Adams, local man-
ager for Ernst & Ernst, public ac-
countants, appeared before the
grand jury in response to a subpoena
duces tecum which commanded him
to produce papers showing the re-
sults of an audit of United Railways
books which he made at the close of
1917. He brought only a printed
copy of the report issued by the di-
rectors to the United Railways stock-
holders.

It was noted that this contained
no reference to a "special agents"
fund. When asked about this, Adams
said: "It wouldn't be in that re-
port." He was instructed to return
when called upon next week with all
of the memoranda which he made in
connection with the audit.

The figures which Adams is ex-
pected to furnish will be for the
guidance of James B. Campbell a
public accountant who has been en-
gaged by the Circuit Attorney to
audit the United Railways books.

A grand jury subpoena for James
Adkins, treasurer of United Rail-
ways, was issued yesterday. After
going to Adkins' office and wait-
ing there from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.,
detectives reported they could not
serve the subpoena. The grand jury
continued on Page 3, Column 7.

TWO NEW FRENCH AGES; WOMAN
TO FLY WITH MAIL TO LONDON

American Flyers Continue Also to
Make Records, Five Having
Rank of Ace.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, July 13.—The appearance
of two new French aces, Second
Lieutenants Bourgaud and Nogues,
is announced by the newspapers.
Each aviator has gained 10 victories.
The thirty-eighth aerial victory of
Lieut. Nungesser also is announced.

Among American flyers who have
continued to distinguish themselves
five have attained the rank of ace.
This means they have destroyed five
or more enemy machines inside the
French lines.

Sergt. D. Putnam, who has shot
down nine, heads the American aces.
Maj. William Shaw, formerly second
in command of the Lafayette Escad-
rille, has accounted for five enemy
machines, as well as Sergt. Edwin
Parsons and Capt. David Peterson,
both members of the one-time La-
fayette Escadrille.

Lieut. Douglas Campbell has shot
down five machines.

The first person who will fly a
French machine carrying mails be-
tween Paris and London is a wom-
an, Mme. Decore.

CALL FOR 12,143 MEN FOR
OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING

Registrants of Grammar School Ed-
ucation Will Entrain Between
Aug. 1 and 28.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 13.—Provost
Marshal-General Crowder today is-
sued a draft call for 12,143 regis-
trants of grammar school educa-
tion to be trained in military
service. These men, 154 of whom
are negroes, will entrain between
Aug. 1 and 28 for various schools
for special occupational training to
fit them for army service.

The call covers 27 states and the
District of Columbia.

In school calls, boards are author-
ized to allow the induction of volun-
teers until within approximately a
week of the entrainment date.

6 REPORTED KILLED, 15 HURT
IN EXPLOSION ON STEAMER

Fire Follows Blast on Spanish Oil
Vessel Atlantic
Harbor.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, July 13.—Six per-
sons were reported killed and
15 others injured in an explosion
followed by fire, on a Spanish oil
steamship anchored in the harbor
today. The detonation was heard
for miles.

Submarine chasers hurried to the
burning vessel and took the injured
men ashore, where they were hur-
ried to hospitals.

Fire boats fought the flames in an
effort to save the ship but the ves-
sel appeared to be settling slowly in
the water.

The ship, at 2156 tons gross, had a
cargo of motor trucks and oil in-
tended for use by the American
army in France.

The explosion damaged buildings
along the water front.

SENT BEER TO DRY COUNTY, GOT
NO PAY, BUT MUST PAY FINE

Court of Appeals Judge Overrules
Plea of Warren County

The defense of Frank Yocum, a
saloon keeper in Warren County,
Mo., that he could not be prosecuted
for shipping liquor to a dry county
because a customer to whom he
sold purchased on credit and failed
to pay, was overruled in a decision
by Presiding Judge Reynolds of the
St. Louis Court of Appeals today.

Yocum was fined \$350 by the
Montgomery County Circuit Court
for expressing two cases of beer to
Sam Wood at Montgomery City.
Judge Reynolds, in affirming the
conviction, said there would be little
if local option legislation if
liquor dealers could escape its pen-
alties by pleading that they sold on
credit. The fact that the law does
not recognize a liquor debt made no
difference, the Judge said.

DOCTOR HANDLING RADIUM
LOSES ANOTHER FINGER

Dr. Heber Roberts, formerly of St.
Louis, but who four years ago re-
moved to Belleville, Ill., had the in-
dex finger of his left hand amputat-
ed at a Belleville hospital yester-
day because of infection brought
about by his handling of radium.

In 1911 Dr. Roberts lost the mid-
dle finger of his left hand through
the same cause and was compelled
to submit his ring finger to a graft-
ing operation.

Dr. Roberts studied radium treat-
ments abroad in 1903 and returning
brought with him 170 milligrams of
the metal. Radium is valued at \$129
a milligram. He became one of the
pioneers in treatment of cancer with
radium. He said today that he
would continue to handle radium
despite the loss of his two fingers.

CHANCELLOR TELLS
OF GOVERNMENT'S
PEACE ATTITUDE

Declares Belgium Will Only
Be Used as a Pawn in Fu-
ture Negotiations With
Enemy.

HE WILL DICTATE
FOREIGN POLICY

Asserts Von Kuehlmann's
Successor Must Agree to
Follow His (Chancellor's)
Views and Not His Own.

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, July 13.—Denial
that German intended to retain Bel-
gium was made by Count von Hert-
ling, German Imperial Chancellor, in
the course of his speech before the
Reichstag Main Committee on Thurs-
day.

"The present possession of Bel-
gium only means that we have a
pawn for future negotiations," the
Chancellor said. "We have no in-
tention to keep Belgium in any form
whatever."

"What we precisely want as ex-
pressed by me on Feb. 24," the Chan-
cellor continued, "is that, after the
war, restored Belgium shall as a
self dependent state not the subject
to anybody as a vassal and shall live
with us in good friendly relations."

"I have held this point of view
from the beginning in regard to Bel-
gium and I still hold it today. This
side of my policy is fully in con-
formity with the general lines, the
direction of which I yesterday clearly
laid before you."

"We are waging the war as a war
of defense as we have done from
the very beginning, and every im-
perialistic tendency and every ten-
dency to world domination has been
remote from our minds."

"What we want is the inviolability
of our territory, open air for the ex-
pansion of our people in the eco-
nomic domain and naturally, also se-
curity in regard to the future. This
is completely in conformity with my
point of view in regard to Belgium,
but how this point of view can be
established in detail depends upon
future negotiations, and on this
point I am unable to give binding
declarations."

Debate on the general political sit-
uation was opened in the Reichstag
Thursday by Chancellor von Hert-
ling, who discussed the retirement of
Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the
German Foreign Secretary, the for-
eign policy of the Government and
the economic problems which have
arisen because of recent develop-
ments in the East.

According to a German official
wireless message the Imperial Chan-
cellor said:

"I maintain the standpoint of the
Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

In Tomorrow's
Sunday Post-Dispatch

Former Krupp Director In-
dicts the German People as
Mad for Conquest and Blood
Lust—An interview with Dr.
Muehlen at his Swiss villa in
which he pillories his nation,
under the autocracy's leader-
ship, as the enemy of all civil-
ized mankind.

How Soldiers of Our New
Army Are Being Classified
According to Their Brain
Power—First of an interesting
series of articles showing that,
under the new system, every
man will get a chance to show
what is in him.

Mexico's Dismal Colonies of
American Slackers—A story
of the young men who follow
souls and dialoical hearts who
have fled to various points
across the border to escape
military duty.

Deeds of Daring With the
Fleets—Graphic little stories
of heroism in the war on the
sea.

An Aeroplane Cutoff for the
Kiddies—An attractive and
fascinating page for the chil-
dren and their seissors.

Order Your Copy Today

President Orders French Flag
Over White House Tomorrow
in Honor of Bastille Day

WASHINGTON, July 13.

PRESIDENT WILSON today issued an order that the French flag
be flown from all public buildings and vessels tomorrow, July
14, in honor of the holiday commemorating the fall of the Bastille.

A second flag pole was erected on the White House today from
which the French tri-color will be flown tomorrow alongside the Ameri-
can flag. The pole will be used in the future to fly the flags of foreign
nations upon their national holidays and other special occasions.

Greetings of the American people to the French people were extend-
ed in a resolution adopted unanimously by the House. It calls on the
American people to observe tomorrow as a holiday in a manner similar
to that which the French observed July 4.

President Wilson's order reads:
"In recognition of the valor, courage and heroism with which the
people of France have for nearly four years defended the liberties of the
world, it is hereby ordered that the national flag of France be displayed
on all public buildings and vessels of the United States at home and
abroad on July 14, 1918, in honor of the French national holiday, Bastille
day."

PETITION FOR OUSTER
OF COUNTY CLERK

William Seibel Has Failed to Pay
\$8910 Due County, Pros-
ecutor Alleges.

Prosecuting Attorney Ralph today
filed quo warranto proceedings in the
Circuit Court of St. Louis County at
Clayton, asking that William Seibel,
Clerk of the St. Louis County Court,
be ousted from office because of his
failure to pay \$8910.71 and interest
from Jan. 18, 1915, representing the
unpaid part of a judgment of \$18,-
085.40 against him rendered by
Judge McElhinney, in Division 3,
Clayton Circuit Court, on Jan. 18,
1915.

The unpaid balance and interest on
the original judgment and balance now
amount to approximately \$12,000.

The proceeding filed today marks
the last of a number of suits filed
by former Prosecuting Attorney
Lashly to recover from St. Louis
County officials and ex-officials fees
they had retained in excess of their
salaries, amounting to approxi-
mately \$50,000. In Seibel's case,
these fees represented \$18,085.40, of
which \$9,174.65 was returned to the
county.

The proceeding filed today follows
the demand of J. Brooks Johnson,
money broker of St. Louis, who
wrote to Prosecuting Attorney Ralph
on July 2 asking in behalf of county
taxpayers that Seibel be compelled
to return the fees or be removed
from office. According to Ralph,
Johnson is the first person to urge
that action be taken against Seibel.

Prosecuting Attorney Ralph as-
serts that although political factions
have urged action against Seibel for
several years, he has withheld pro-
ceedings because of his belief that
Seibel would return the fees.

Seibel stated that the latest pro-
ceedings were unnecessary as he did
not intend to resist and would pay
up in a few days. He added that if
he shouldn't do so and he was de-
clared ineligible to hold office, he
would pay "some day." Seibel is a
candidate for re-election.

Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

PARTLY CLOUDY TONIGHT AND
TOMORROW AND WARMER

THE TEMPERATURES.

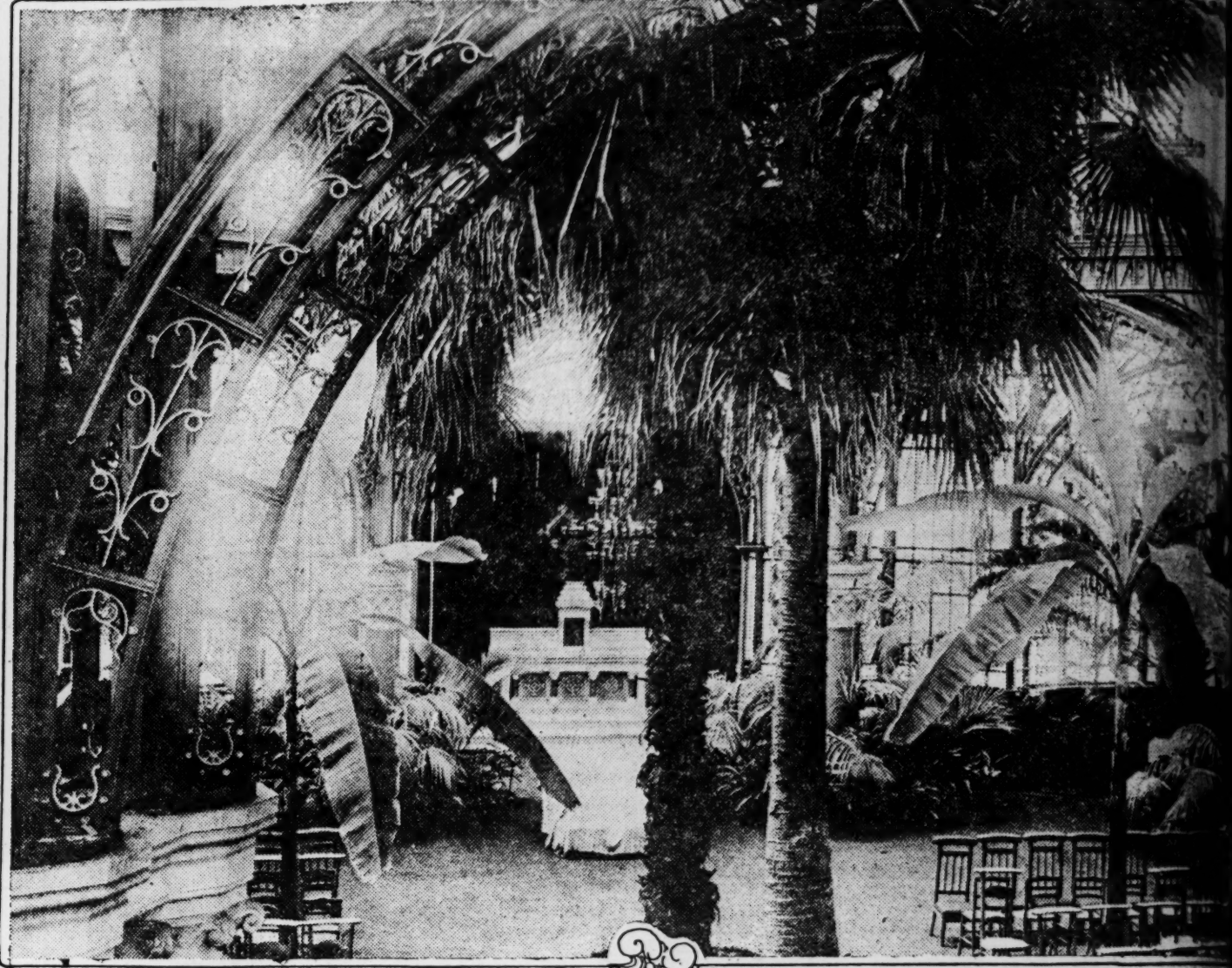
1 a. m. 70 11 a. m. 70
2 a. m. 68 12 m. 70
3 a. m. 66 1 p. m. 70
4 a. m. 64 2 p. m. 70
5 a. m. 62 3 p. m. 70
6 a. m. 60 4 p. m. 70
7 a. m. 58 5 p. m. 70
8 a. m. 56 6 p. m. 70
9 a. m. 54 7 p. m. 70
10 a. m. 52 8 p. m. 70
11 a. m. 50 9 p. m. 70
12 m. 48 10 p. m. 70
1 p. m. 46 11 p. m. 70
2 p. m. 44 12 m. 70
3 p. m. 42 1 a. m. 70
4 p. m. 40 2 a. m. 70
5 p. m. 38 3 a. m. 70
6 p. m. 36 4 a. m. 70
7 p. m. 34 5 a. m. 70
8 p. m. 32 6 a. m. 70
9 p. m. 30 7 a. m. 70
10 p. m. 28 8 a. m. 70
11 p. m. 26 9 a. m. 70
12 m. 24 10 a. m. 70
1 a. m. 22 11 a. m. 70
2 a. m. 20 12 m. 70
3 a. m. 18 1 p. m. 70
4 a. m. 16 2 p. m. 70
5 a. m. 14 3 p. m. 70
6 a. m. 12 4 p. m. 70
7 a. m. 10 5 p. m. 70
8 a. m. 8 6 p. m. 70
9 a. m. 6 7 p. m. 70
10 a. m. 4 8 p. m. 70
11 a. m. 2 9 p. m. 70
12 m. 0 10 p. m. 70
1 p. m. -2 11 p. m. 70
2 p. m. -4 12 m. 70
3 p. m. -6 1 a. m. 70
4 p. m. -8 2 a. m. 70
5 p. m. -10 3 a. m. 70
6 p. m. -12 4 a. m. 70
7 p. m. -14 5 a. m. 70
8 p. m. -16 6 a. m. 70
9 p. m. -18 7 a. m. 70
10 p. m. -20 8 a. m. 70
11 p. m. -22 9 a. m. 70
12 m. -24 10 a. m. 70
1 a. m. -26 11 a. m. 70
2 a. m. -28 12 m. 70
3 a. m. -30 1 p. m. 70
4 a. m. -32 2 p. m. 70
5 a. m. -34 3 p. m. 70
6 a. m. -36 4 p. m.

GERMANS WOULD NOT LET BELGIAN FACTS GO BEFORE FAIR TRIBUNAL

Brand Whitlock's Story Continued



CIVIL GUARDS AT BRUSSELS GIVING UP THEIR ARMS



THE CONSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL PALACE AT LAEKEN

Purported Orders to Stop Atrocities Against Civilians Were Neither Enforced Nor Obeyed, but Instead Violence Continued and Grew.

(The first part of this installment continues a discussion of how the Germans attempted to place the responsibility for their atrocities in Belgium on the Belgians, with their White Book as a medium, and of vain Belgian efforts to get the facts before some impartial tribunal.)

THE Belgian Senator, Charles Magnetti, grand master of the Belgian Free Masons, wrote a letter, Sept. 27, 1914, proposing to the grand lodge of Germany that a commission of inquiry be constituted, with delegates from the lodges of neutral countries, but the proposal was not accepted.

On Jan. 24, 1915, Count von Wengersky, Kreschke at Malines, having asked for proof as to the murder of priests in the diocese, Cardinal Mercier wrote proposing that an impartial investigation be made.

"To this end I have the honor to propose to you, M. le Comte, and to propose by your kind medium to the German authorities, that the commission of inquiry be composed equally of German delegates and Belgian lawyers, to be designated by our chief magistrate, and presided over by the representative of a neutral country. I am pleased to believe that his excellency, the Minister of the United States, will not refuse to accept this presidency, or to entrust it to a delegate chosen by him."

Protest by Bishop.

MGR. HEYLEN, Bishop of Namur, on Oct. 31, 1915, courageously published a note in which he subjected the White Book to the pitiless examination of a remorseless logic. On Nov. 6 he sent a letter to the Governor-General in Belgium protesting against the allegations and conclusions in the document and he forwarded a similar protestation to Rome.

The Bishop of Liege, Mgr. Rutten, sent protests not only to Commandant Bayer, but renewed the same protest on Aug. 21 to Gen. von Kolve, who had then been appointed military governor of Liege. No answer was received to any of these protests.

Identical protests, but amplified and energetically accentuated, says the Bishop, were renewed in an interview with the Governor-General in Belgium, Field Marshal the Baron von der Goltz Pacha, then lodged in the Episcopal palace with his staff, on Aug. 29.

A priest accredited by his eminence, Cardinal Piffré, Prince Archbishop of Vienna, made a inquiry in Belgium in the name of the "Priest-verein" of Vienna, the results of which were published in the *Tijds van Amsterdam* and in the *Politiken* of Copenhagen. The verdict was overwhelmingly against the German military authorities. So far as is known, this report was never published in Germany or in Austria.

In their response to the French Catholics, the German Catholics, speaking of the violation of nuns, say that when the German Governor-General in Belgium addressed himself on the subject to the Belgian Bishops the Archbishop of Malines, Cardinal Mercier, caused it to be made known that he could furnish no precise information as to any case whatever of the violation of nuns in his diocese. Thereupon Cardinal Mercier published his correspondence with Baron von Bissing on this delicate subject, in which he said that the priests were bound to respect secrets of the confessional, and physicians those of their profession; that he would not submit any nun to an interrogatory, and that no good could come from a discussion of the subject. But when his words were misinterpreted, he wrote:

"I wrote indeed to the Governor-General that I could furnish no precise information, because my conscience forbade me to deliver to any tribunal whatever the information—alas! too precious—which I possess. Assaults on nuns have been committed. I believe them, happily, to be not numerous, but they occurred, to my knowledge, several times."

The Cardinal thereupon published in its entirety his correspondence with the Governor-General.

The White Book is fully analyzed by the Gray Book of the Belgian Government ("Reponse au

Livre Blanc Allemand, etc., 1916"), and in a memoir published in 1917 by the Belgian Government ("L'Armée allemande a Louvain en 1914, et le Livre Blanc Allemand de 10 mai 1915"). This review is a very able and conclusive examination and presentation of the whole subject.

Appeal to Bayer

MGR. RUTTEN, Bishop of Liege, as early as Aug. 16, 1914, had written to Commandant Bayer, German military governor of Liege: "I appeal to your heart as a man and a Christian, and I beseech you to put a stop to the executions and reprisals. I have been informed repeatedly that several villages have been destroyed; that many notables, among them priests, have been shot; that others have been arrested, and all have protested that they were innocent. As I know the priests of my parish, I cannot believe that any one of them was guilty of acts of cruelty to German soldiers."

"I have visited several hospitals, and have seen that they are as well cared for as the Belgians. They themselves have testified to this. I do not wish to discuss past events; I only ask of you in the name of humanity and of God, to prevent acts of reprisal against our harmless population. These reprisals can no longer have any useful object, but will only push the population to the depths of despair."

"I should be pleased to discuss the matter with you, for I am confident that it is your wish, as it is mine, to lessen the hardships of war rather than to increase them. At the last minute I learn that the curate of R— has been arrested and conducted to the Chartreuse (a fort). I do not know what the accusations against him are, but I do know that he is incapable of committing a hostile act toward your soldiers. He is a good priest; gentle and charitable. I can vouch for him, and beg you to send him back to his parish."

Cardinal Mercier and the five Bishops of Belgium, on Nov. 24, 1915, wrote a collective letter to the Cardinals and Bishops of Germany, Bavaria and Austria, in which this touching passage occurs:

"You will say perhaps, 'It is past; let us forget it. Instead of pouring oil on the fire you have better strive to pardon and to collaborate with the power in occupation, whose sole desire is to heal the wounds of the unfortunate Belgian people.' Oh, your eminences and dear colleagues, do not add irony to injustice. Have we not suffered enough? Have we not been, as we are continuing to be, tortured with sufficient cruelty? 'You say, 'All is past; accept it with resignation; forget.'"

"The past! But all the wounds are bleeding! There is not an honest heart that is not inflamed with indignation. While we hear our Government say to the world, 'He is twice guilty who, after having violated the rights of others, still attempts with the most audacious cynicism to justify himself by attributing to his victim faults that the latter never committed,' our people can only keep back with violence words of malediction. Only yesterday a farmer of the neighborhood of Malines learns that his son has died on the battlefield. A priest tries to console him, and the brave man replies: 'Oh, this one—I give him to my country. But my eldest son! He took him from me, the accursed ones! and like cowards shot him and threw him into a ditch!'"

Tragedies Went On

It had been said that after Louvain orders were given at Berlin that the policy of "schrecklichkeit" would be continued. If such orders were given they were neither enforced nor obeyed. All through the battles of September, about Antwerp, the same thing went on; the tragedies of Termonde, of Lierre, were enacted there. And after Antwerp, when in October the Belgians got down into West Flanders, where the Belgian army made its heroic stand along the Yser and blocked the way to Calais, the tragedies of Roulers, of Furnes, of Ypres, of Pervyse, of Boesinghe were the result.

And right here we have the key to the mystery. If one will take a fairly large map of Belgium and lay one's right hand upon it, with the wrist at Aix-la-Chapelle, the base of the palm on Liege and the fingers outspread toward the Belgian coast, the thumb will touch Dinant, the index finger Nivelles, the middle finger Brussels, the second finger Louvain and Malines, and the little finger Antwerp. The five fingers thus disposed will represent in a crude figure the progress of the German forces that, in August, 1914, invaded the little kingdom they had sworn to protect and defend. The first of these, that went southward at about the line marked by the thumb, was the army of the Crown Prince, the next was the army of the Duke of Wurtemberg, the next of the army of Von Hansen, the next the army of Von Bulow, and the last the army of Von Kluck. And it was in the area covered by the hand that the atrocities for the most part, until the Germans got into Flanders, were committed.

As one studies the evidence one is struck at the outset by a fact so general that it must exclude the hypothesis of mere coincidence, and that is that these wholesale massacres followed immediately upon some reverse which the Germans had sustained.

Their army is checked by the guns at the forts to the east of Liege, and the horrors of Visé, Verviers, Elzeny, Battin, Herve and 20 villages follow. Checked before Namur, they sack Andenne, Bouvignes and Champignon. Compelled to give battle to the French army in the Belgian Ardennes, they ravage the beautiful valley of the Semois, destroy the village of Rossignol and exterminate its entire male population.

Checked again by the French on the Meuse, the awful carnage of Dinant results; and on the Sambre by the same army, they burn Charleroi and enact the appalling tragedy of Taminies. At Mons the English balk them, and all over the Borinage there is systematic destruction, pillage and murder. The Belgian army drives them back from Malines, and Louvain is doomed. The Belgian army, falling back and fighting in retreat, takes refuge in the forts of Antwerp, and the burning and sack of Hougaerde, Wavre, Ottignies, Grimde, Neerlinter, Weert St. George, Shaffen and Aerschot follow.

Destruction Around Antwerp

THE Belgian troops inflict serious losses on the Germans in the south of the province of Limbourg, and the towns of Lummen, Bilsen and Lanaken are partially destroyed. Antwerp held out for two months, and all about its outer lines of fortifications there was blood and fire, numerous villages were sacked and burned, and the whole town of Termonde was destroyed. During the battles of September the village of Boortmeerbeek, near Malines, occupied by the Belgians, was retaken by the Germans, and when the Germans entered it again they burned 40 houses.

Three times occupied by the Belgians and retaken by the Germans, Boortmeerbeek was three times punished in the same way. That is to say, everywhere the German army met with a defeat it turned on the civil population and punished it. But there is a striking corollary to all this. In all those regions where the Germans could pass without resistance from the Belgian or French or English troops there were no massacres and no incendiarism in the grand style. There were many isolated cases of individual outrage and atrocity, of course, but no systematically organized annihilation of cities, no massacre of populations, as at Louvain, Dinant, Termonde, Aerschot, Taminies, Visé. Between Brussels and Mons, in the northern part of the Ardennes, the German army passed in force, but there was no resistance there on the part of regular troops, no check to the ambitious plan. And there was no "schrecklichkeit!"

If, as the claim is, the whole civil population of Belgium was organized for a "volkskrieg" they would have been found there as well. From all that one can gather the "franc-tireurs" existed only in the overwrought imagination of the German soldiers, and one is led irresistibly to the conclusion that, thus stung by little defeats and exasperated by the checks which their plans had sustained, the officers either ordered or permitted these atrocities on the civil population.

Almost as much has been said of German discipline as of German organization. There is, of course, much of both in Germany, but the dis-

THE FOURTEENTH INSTALLMENT

TODAY is published the fourteenth installment of Brand Whitlock's story of the tragedy of Belgium. In the last installment was continued the story of the German crimes in some of the smaller towns of Eastern Belgium and the relation was begun of the vain efforts to have them impartially investigated.

The historical narrative of the United States Minister will be published entire in the Post-Dispatch, a full page appearing every Saturday.

cipline is mostly of the military kind. There seems to be little self-discipline. There are no sports in Germany, and the sense of fair play is not developed. The idea of "playing the game" does not exist. It is said that German schoolboys see nothing out of the way in switching, in informing, and are encouraged to do so.

And even the higher officers so easily fly into a rage—like the General in Brussels flinging his kepi and gloves on the floor when suddenly he became furious with the Bourgmestre. . . . The German language, so wonderfully rich, has a word for it—Wuthersch.

They used to tell a story in Brussels of a sentinel in the old Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in the Rue de la Loi, who, haling someone was instantly inundated by a flood of such shocking German oaths that he hastily saluted and allowed the man to pass.

"Why did you let him pass, dumbkopf?" demanded a Sergeant, rushing to the post. "I thought he was an officer!" replied the sentinel.

They have a word, too, for the state of wild and beastly rage into which the Wuthersch so easily flies—Jahzorn. . . . It may have been "schrecklichkeit," or it may have been "jahzorn," perhaps it was both.

There should be some word, however, for the worst deed of all—that which followed this. For all those deliberately organized massacres of civilians, those wanton murders and outrages, the violation of women, the killing of children, the destruction, the burning, the looting, the pillage, until whole towns were annihilated, as Carthage and Pompeii and Herculaneum were annihilated, and their people either massacred or sent forth to wander on the face of the earth—these were not the worst. It was not the worst even that, after having repelled the dishonorable advances of Germany, Belgium should have been violated by force and that all these outrages should have been committed to punish her for her virtue. The worst is that, after this, the assailant should have tried to justify the deed by trying to sully the reputation of the victim. There is no word for that—in English, at any rate!

German Soldiers Everywhere

AUGUST, that terrible August, passed away in the floods of its beautiful sunshine and its days of blue and gold, gradually merged into the silvery light of September. It seemed like mockery to the heavy hearts in Belgium; the customary rains would have been more in harmony with the general spirit.

The Belgians, proud as they were of the resistance of their army, which had fallen back within the fortifications of Antwerp, were depressed and humiliated by the daily spectacle of German troops in their cities; of German proclamations on their walls.

The soldiers were everywhere, trudging by in those uncouth heavy boots, into which their trousers were so clumsily thrust. Huge motors would sweep by flying the Imperial standard, followed by great auto-busses heavily loaded with baggage—busses that but a month before had been bowling up and down Unter der Linden. The hotels were turned over to German officers; in the dining room of the Palace Hotel

they were eating and drinking every evening. The army was moving up to the siege of Antwerp.

We heard of a wonderful new cannon, the "Glorioso," the "Big Bertha," the famous Quarante Cinq. Some claimed to have seen them going down the boulevards, manned by soldiers in strange uniforms and curious caps, but that may have been the guns borrowed from the Austrians.

We were without news except the statements posted now and then on the walls by the military authorities, and about these the Belgians would gather, and, after reading them, turn away with sneering incredulity. We knew that the Germans were marching on Paris and we expected each morning to hear that they had got there.

There were reports that Charleroi had been passed on the way south; the guns could be heard no longer in the outskirts of the city. The Uhlans, a word that connoted all fearful, shuddering things, were said to be within forty kilometers of Paris. They were always rumors of coming relief; one evening came the Countess S—, reporting a large English army at Villorville, which, she said, would be in Brussels in the morning.

Within three days the reported English army had swelled to 10,000 in number and had advanced to Laeken, in the northern suburbs of Brussels and battles were already in progress in the plains west of the city; they could be seen from the Palais de Justice.

A gentleman of my acquaintance came breathlessly to the Legation to say that he had seen a cavalry charge himself from the ramp of the great structure. He said if we hurried we might see it. Out then we rushed and gazed far over those plains toward the west, in the warm glittering September haze, but we saw no cavalry charge, no battle, nothing. I asked the agent of police standing there gloomily in his kepi and cape; he had seen nothing. I asked him why the crowd assembled there every day.

"It is absolutely rein a voir, Monsieur le Ministre," he said in regret, "tous les Bruxellois restent chez eux en temps de paix sans jamais regarder le beau panorama, mais depuis la guerre la rampe de la terrasse est toujours occupée d'une foule enorme." ("There is absolutely nothing to see, Monsieur Minister; all the people of Brussels stay at home in times of peace without ever looking at the fine panorama, but since the war the stairway of the terrace is always filled with an enormous crowd.")

Hunger Comes to Belgium

THEN we began to note a new phenomenon, new at least in Brussels—women begging in the street. Hunger, another of war's companions, had come to town. I had the visit of a group of citizens asking me to have food imported from England. But how was I or anyone to import it? Bourgmestre Max asked Villalobar and me to come to see him, and we went. He wished us to be patrons of a relief committee that was being organized to provide food for the poor of the city; the situation was desperate.

We agreed to act as patrons of the committee of distinguished Belgian citizens, at the head of which was Mr. Ernest Solvay, the kindly old Belgian millionaire, who has made an immense fortune by the "Solvay Process," which he invented. I have but the haziest notion of what the "Solvay Process" is, for scientific processes are but mysteries to me, but I did know that he had devoted his fortune in great measure to the poor; had endowed institutions; the popular school in the Parc Leopold bore his name. He was a modest little man of simple manner and attire, with a kindly gray-bearded face, and blue eyes that were filled with sympathy and pity.

He was at the head of the committee that met that first morning in September there in the Burgomaster's cabinet at the Hotel de Ville; he and other wealthy men had given liberally and to provide food for the poor of the city. Villalobar and I were there in our capacity as patrons, and another notice was soon posted on the walls of Brussels announcing this new charity, or this new justice, or attempt at justice.

We did not know then, Villalobar and I, just what it was all so soon to lead to; we gave our names, little dreaming what tremendous draughts it was to make on our sympathies and on all that we had of tact and diplomacy, nor how it was to weld our friendship.

Gen. von Lutwitz had told us one afternoon Villalobar and me, that a new Governor-General was coming, some famous victorious hero from Turkey; he would install a civil Government and show Belgians how to govern a civil Government! The Germans were to be passed through Brussels in three days; and there had been there for three weeks, guns, spreading out over all the Ministries and much at home. And now they were going to install a civil administration. It had a what too permanent, if not ominous, sound.

Brussels was perturbed for his coming in the manner of it might have its effect on the state of Belgium. There was a word on everybody's lips that no one dared to pronounce did it mean—did it mean—annexation?

Von der Goltz Arrives

THE victorious Pacha duly arrived, to be followed later by whole regiments of functionaries. It was the old Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz. I had word that Field Marshal would call on me formally on Thursday, the third, in the afternoon. So on that day, promptly at four, His Excellency Field Marshal von der Goltz Pacha, in his Bismarckian uniform and decorations, a tall, squat black helmet wearing an enormous sword, arrived with his staff, in two big automobiles, with great excitement in the minds of the Belgians. The Pacha, a big man and old, a heavy, mottled, much scarred face and large round spectacles; he expressed himself in excellent French, and thanked me for my welcome in charge of the German Legation. He said something of his experiences in Turkey, remained but a few minutes, smiled, bowed, and was gone.

It was on that occasion that I met a man with whom I was to have much to do for the next two and a half years, a tall, excellent handsome man in smart uniform with many trimmings, with a smiling, intelligent face, blue eyes, and the manner of a man of the world. Baron von de Lancken-Wakenitz. He could speak I know not how many languages besides his own, though he did not like to speak English, and he always conversed in that French which he had so perfectly mastered during his years' service as Counsellor in the German Embassy at Paris. He had come to Brussels to occupy an important post in the Government. Occupation that was about to be established. We exchanged but few words that day, for the brief, but we were destined during the next two and a half years to become well acquainted and to exchange many words, the occasional asperity of which not all the delicacies of the French language could soften to shade away.

The bulletin next morning bore the proclamation in which the Field Marshal proclaimed his accession to the seat of power in the kingdom. The people gathered about in silent groups, reading the announcement of their fate. Many of them with scraps of paper and bits of lead pencils almost surreptitiously copied it down. The proclamation stated that the German armies were advancing victoriously in France, and then proceeded to threaten the population with dire consequences if any intimacies to the German cause were committed. And then there was the declaration of a new and amazing doctrine, new in times at least in the western world. "C'est la dure necessite de la guerre qui impose d'actes hostiles frappant en des cas des coupables aussi des innocents." It is the stern necessity of war that the punishment for hostile acts fall not only on the guilty, but on the innocent as well.

The sinister threat needed no commentary after Louvain, Dinant, Aerschot, and a hundred other towns to the east, still smoking at that moment under their ruins.

(Another full page of Brand Whitlock's story will be published in next Saturday's Post-Dispatch.)

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Editorial Pa
News Pho
Women
SATURDAY

J.W. Seg
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at the City
is working
twelfth swee
he has kni
garment
soldier

Red

Girls at the

J.W. Segar, 71 years old, a patient at the City Infirmary, is working on his twelfth sweater. In all, he has knitted 18 garments for soldiers.

Christening the first American-made airplane to be flown in France. © COM. PUB. IN

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Red Cross canteen in the St. Louis railroad yards for distribution of comforts to soldiers and sailors passing through.

Bridge across the Rhone at Lyons, France, which
will be named for President Wilson.

Count von
Mirbach, Ger-
man ambassador
to Russia, who was
assassinated, pre-
sumably by anti-
Bolshevik
agents.

Girls at the Night and Day Camp cutting up old kid gloves to make leather vests for soldiers.

Carrying the body of former Mayor Mitchel of New York, killed in a flying accident, into the City Hall, where it lay in state.

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

East St. Louis' Good Points.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

For many years even our own dailies, not to forget the dailies of all large cities, have made a target of East St. Louis and all its mistakes, all its political corruption and all its crime with a freedom and relish which indicated that nothing good ever came out of the bogs over here. They called us the dumping ground for all the criminals, locals for all the scandals in political and private life, and in general they have kept both our eyes blacked from day to day, never once calling attention to the few offsetting exceptions.

Do you know that the Catholic people ever here have over 12,000,000 worth of church property, 10 or 12 parishes, schools and convents?

Do you know that the Methodists have several churches, one of which cost nearly \$50,000, and it has a congregation of nearly 1000 members. All other Protestant denominations have flourishing churches and that the town, now almost 100,000 in population, contains thousands of devout Christian people?

I want to say that a very large portion of our lawless element, bootlegging politicians and immoral women are the overflow from the virtuous confines of our sister city across the bridge.

When it comes down to real jobs of criminality, from the shoeing politician throughout the gamut of corrupt practices up to the high C of street car burglary, and up-to-the-minute vampire scenarios in private life, commend us to good old St. Louis.

Jealous old St. Louis, who does not like to see so many million-dollar industries settle down on the East Side; vainglorious old St. Louis, whose newspapers suppress as uninteresting any item about the good, the true and the beautiful of our city and pay reporters to ferret out for publication the last ugly detail of anything sensational—anything scandalous.

East St. Louis is down on her back in the mud, in the grasp of a Frankenstein. Let her struggle—that's right, give her hell.

E. G. MATLACK.

Uses for Spare U. S. Money.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

If the United Railways Co. has so much money that it can throw away \$2600 foolishly, let them use some of their funds for more legitimate and useful purposes, to-wit:

Let them tighten up the nuts, bolts and screws on their Sarah street "sardine boxes," also put some axle grease on the wheels and fix their tracks from Easton to St. Louis avenue. Their old rattle traps make more noise than a dozen 20-ton armored trucks. We in this section are about ready for an attack of nervous prostration and will surely go nuts if this is not remedied, and will have to move over to the \$300 block on Arsenal street if it keeps up much longer. There are many others that need more care for us.

WILL B. NUTS.

Draft Childless Married Men.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I just have read G. J. R.'s letter and she is most certainly right. Why should men without children be left at home? It is not fair. I am willing to let my husband go when he is really needed, but not when there are hundreds of men without children that are not going. I am broken-hearted to think my husband will have to go soon, when our little girl is just beginning to need a daddy. There are many others that ought to go first; the classifications have not been fair.

BROKEN-HEARTED.

Reckless Motor Cyclists.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I think something ought to be done in the matter of the motor cycle epidemic that race up the streets all hours of the night, especially in the neighborhood of O'Fallon Park, from Grand avenue to the roadhouses along Florissant avenue. I've seen passengers alighting from Bellefontaine street cars have narrow escapes from being run down by reckless cyclists. The residents of this section are getting nervous prostration and very little sleep because of the noise from the exhaust which goes full blast with the cutout wide open. Let the automobilist pull this stuff; see how quick he will get nabbed. But it looks as though the motor cyclists are never bothered in this respect.

The accident that occurred recently at the Holly avenue entrance to the park is an example of how little they care for public safety, and this same danger menaces the entire neighborhood. If they don't care for their own lives and for those that ride behind them, the police should compel them to show some regard for the safety of the public. A NORTH SIDER.

U. S. Investors Complain.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Why should the poor widowed women and their orphans have to suffer who have invested some of their hard-earned money in United Railways preferred stock? The cry has been not sufficient funds, heavy expenses, etc., and last resource must raise car fares to meet the demands, and during all that while others were getting the boot, we investors, who have trusted them with our hard earnings, have not received dividends on our shares for eight years. Let us hope this present shakeup will be a clearing of the U. S. scandal.

A READER.

REFRESHING COL. JAY L. TORREY.

A rather late start in his active campaign for the Republican senatorial nomination is being made by Col. Jay L. Torrey, formerly a St. Louis newsboy, practitioner at the local bar for 20 years, president of the Mercantile Club, author of the Torrey Federal bankruptcy law, rancher in Wyoming, originator of the Rough Rider idea during the Spanish War and commander of a Rough Rider regiment and now a scientific fruit raiser and owner of a well-stocked 10,000-acre Missouri farm. But he may be a good deal more of a factor than the politicians are now prepared to admit.

The Colonel is a candidate the people can understand. In fact, they almost invariably can understand Colonels and have a partiality for them, especially Rough Rider Colonels. He never signed any pacifist petitions to the President that turned up months afterward to worry him. He never made any disputed choice as between the use of "among" and the use of "of." In fact, in his whole personal platform there isn't a single plank relating to prepositions. His is a rather complex personality and he has certainly had a complex career, but his appeal is along plain, simple, direct lines—the appeal of men who do things, who render constructive service, who bring forward new ideas. His appearance in the campaign at a moment when hair-splitting, piffle, sham and competitive efforts to capitalize the war as a proprietary asset have gone to ridiculous lengths is refreshing.

Measured by the newer as well as by the more old-fashioned standards, the Colonel seems to measure up to the job. The Republican party might do a great deal worse than to nominate him. Missouri might do a great deal worse than to send a man of his stalwart, interesting type to the Senate.

A McDaniel come to judgment!

WAR CORRESPONDENT HONORED.

Charles T. Thompson, the Associated Press man who has just been decorated by the Italian Government, is an excellent type of the writers who record contemporaneously the events of the great war. It is a work in which newspaper incompetence will be speedily betrayed and, on the other hand, a work that must be performed under such limitations in physical handicaps, censorship supervision, restrictions as to sources of news and generally standardized conditions that the winning of particular distinction is difficult. The wound Mr. Thompson received at Gorizia, while not dangerous, evidences the peril those undergo whose pursuit of first-hand information leads them to the very firing line. He is said to have shown great bravery and resourcefulness during the retreat of the Italian forces last fall.

Mr. Thompson is a veteran Associated Press worker who, long before the war, had rendered service of exceptional quality in Italy and France, once in connection with the death of a Pope. That the decoration is most worthily bestowed is not to be doubted.

REACH THE PROFITEERS.

Food Administrator Hoover's letter to Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee on the subject of taxing war profits is sufficiently illuminating to be used by Congress as a guide in present and future revenue legislation.

A problem which by existing law is made extremely complicated is so plainly elucidated by Mr. Hoover as to become almost self-explanatory. By his system prices would be adjusted to the necessities of high-cost producers, so that competition and supply would be safeguarded, but gains by low-cost producers due to war and clearly in excess of normal returns would be appropriated by the Government. In no other way is profiteering to be ended and production maintained.

Thus far Congress has not recognized war profits as such. Under the heading of excess profits it has taxed earnings above 9 per cent, whether of war or of peace, without reference to capital, cash or water, and it has applied the levy to thousands of persons and industries not benefited but afflicted by war. Failure to deal with this question intelligently has cost the country a great deal and will cost it much more if, instead of meeting the issue squarely, business of all kinds, whether profitable or not, is to be loaded, perhaps to its destruction, with a multiplicity of vexatious restrictions and penalties.

Between indiscriminate regulation, likely to curtail production, and equally promiscuous taxation, possibly chilling the industry of the country, there is a middle course, plain and direct. On all sides business is responding generously to the demands of war. Taxes can be so laid as not to impair its vigor in any case, and yet in every exceptional instance where undue profit has clearly resulted from war they can be made to reach vast sums by a process as simple as it is just and defensible.

THE BLOW IN ALBANIA.

The activity on the Balkan front is especially encouraging at the moment.

It seems to reveal a purpose to co-ordinate effort on all fronts, and certainly it is about time that the military assets accumulated in the southeast at a vast cost in money and diversion of transport should be drawn on to serve the common end. The success already gained is significant, because, while small units of other countries participated, the principal force consisted of Italians who thus add new victories to their record immediately after the victory on the Piave.

From the place where the Saloniki line was placed out by Italian troops touches the Adriatic Sea, near Aviona, to where its right flank rests on the Gulf of Rindina, an arm of the Aegean Sea, is a distance of more than 225 miles as the crow flies. The irregular defensive front following the inequalities of the territory is said to be fully 300 miles long.

Its maintenance accordingly involves an effort comparable at least to that on the western front, and the chief Italian front. It is a barrier stretching clear across the Balkan Peninsula in its middle extent.

On 60 miles of this front, where the line slopes down toward the southwest from Monastir to the sea, the allies have engaged in an ambitious forward movement that has won them

50 miles in places. Berat, Albanian town of 12,000 people before the war, is lost to the enemy. A check in the movement so fortunately begun would be disappointing. It has possibilities of importance that will render the whole allied world expectant. If continued in the difficult mountainous country, a considerable part of the Bulgarian line farther to the east may be taken in the rear and compelled to retire from strong positions.

To hit the Hun and his abettors wherever they may be found is the correct war-winning policy. This effective stroke in what it is to be hoped will prove a strongly pressed peninsular campaign has the larger importance because it is the second stroke within a month showing Austrian demoralization. Evidence of the demoralization is coming from many sources. There is ferment within and a breaking down of resistance on two fronts. A savage blow at tottering Austria, wherever struck, is a blow promising valuable results in the present and near future. It may prove a knockout.

A HOPEFUL FALLING-OUT.

There is a saying that when gentlemen of predatory proclivities fall out, honest folk get their due. West side members and east side members of the Terminal Railroad Association, which has long preyed upon St. Louis to the extent of 20 cents a ton on coal, have had a falling out because the west side members feel that they have not been getting a fair "divvy" in that they have been required to pay more than their share toward the maintenance of the terminal system.

The specific complaint, as set forth in the petition prepared to be filed in the United States District Court, which was introduced in evidence Friday in the Interstate Commerce Commission inquiry, is that the Terminal Association and the Eastern roads, constituting a working majority of the predatory group, have compelled the Western lines, on all transmississippi business, eastbound and westbound, not having either origin or destination at St. Louis or East St. Louis, to pay all the Terminal's charges, which imposed upon the Western lines a disproportionate share of the expense of maintaining the Terminal Association, and the effect of which was to give the Eastern lines higher rates than the Western lines on through business.

The contention is that the Terminal, in continuing to operate as an intermediate common carrier between the Eastern and Western lines, has violated the decree and injunction of the United States Supreme Court and that the Eastern lines, in refusing to use the terminals as extensions of their own lines, have offended against the same decree and injunction.

It is unfortunate that deference to the wishes of Director-General McAdoo to delay inter-railroad litigation until after the war precludes the filing of the petition and an examination by the court into the grave impeachment brought by the Western roads against the Terminal and the Eastern roads. St. Louis commerce has much to hope for in a court fight between Western and Eastern roads which have for so long made common cause against it.

When alighting from the straight and narrow path, look out for a grand jury coming in the other direction.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

The first passenger steamers to fly the United States flag between New York and Valparaiso, Chile, have been placed in service, and they have cut the schedule time between the two ports from 27 to 18 days. The United States Shipping Board, which established this service, is planning similar service between New York and other South American ports, on both the west and the east coast.

In this instance, the war has caused the United States to do something which it ought to have done long ago, as a matter of business, and which it will undoubtedly continue to do after the war. Since the completion of the Panama Canal, the west coast of South America is peculiarly United States trade territory, and our Atlantic ports are as near to it as those of the Pacific. South America is really Southeast America, and Valparaiso, on its west coast, is due south of New York and other Atlantic ports.

It should not be forgotten, in the upbuilding of these new trade lines, that New Orleans is much nearer the objective points than New York, and that with the revived use of the Mississippi River, improved shipping facilities between New Orleans and South America will be a vital need of the Central West.

WHEN AMERICANS TAKE TO ECONOMY.

What a little individual saving in America will do for a total effect seems to be a continuing subject of wonder in allied official circles abroad. How the Hoover Food Administration better than met all special calls for supplies the past crop year has heretofore been stated in general terms. It is now added by one of the British Food Ministry that no less than 308,000,000 pounds of food products were sent from the United States to the allies in March alone, and largely as a consequence of meatless days; that 50,000,000 of the 80,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour sent in nine months were the result of voluntary saving among the American people, and that when Mr. Hoover was asked for 70,000,000 pounds of frozen beef monthly for three months from last January the requisition was fully met and shipments increased to 86,000,000 pounds in March.

This not only reflects the great waste which ordinarily goes on in our daily living. It is impressive of the almost incredible amount of anything wanted which can be rolled up among our hundred million people when everyone chips in his little bit.

The facts about this food service to the allies go toward establishing the further fact that we waste enough in small ways every year to feed all the allied forces in the field abroad. Our meatless and wheatless days have been almost ridiculous in the lightness of their claims upon self-denial. They have come to be hardly noticeable; yet they yield a salvage which amazes the allied world by its extraordinary dimensions.

The old saying that "when America takes to economy it can put the whole world under tribute," is still alive with an amendment: It can by its economy win a world war.



Those Scott Field Aviators Certainly Can Put Up a Bird of a Tennis Game

CARDINALS POUND DAVIS FOR AN EASY VICTORY

Heathcote Sends Over Pair With Single After Two Men Are Retired.

PACKARD DOES PITCHING

Southpaw Used by Manager Hendricks in First Half of Twin Bill.

THE COMPLETE SCORE.

| FIRST GAME. PHILADELPHIA. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|--|--|--|
| ABRHOAE | | | | | | | | | | |
| BANCROFT SS. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| WILLIAMS CF. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| STOCK 3B. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| MEUSEL LF. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| CRAVATH R. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| LUDERUS 1B. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| HEM'WAY, 2B. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | | | | |
| BURNS C. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| DAVIS P. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| ADAMS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Totals | 26 | 5 | 9 | 24 | 11 | 3 | | | | |

| CARDINALS. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|--|--|--|
| ABRHOAE | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEATHCOTE CF. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| FISHER 3B. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| CRUISE RF. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| PAULETTE SS. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | | | | |
| BAIRD 2B. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| McHENRY LF. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| GRIMM 1B. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| GONZALES C. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| PACKARD P. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| Totals | 32 | 1 | 9 | 27 | 13 | 1 | | | | |

CARDINAL FIELD, July 12.—Gene Packard opened the first game of the double bill between the Cardinals and Phillies this afternoon. Gonzales and Burns were the catchers.

FIRST INNING. PHILADELPHIA—Bancroft singled to left and was forced by Williams, Paulette to Fisher. Stock flied to Heathcote. Meusel fanned. NO RUNS.

CARDINALS—Heathcote walked. Fisher sacrificed. Luderus to Hemingway, covering first. Stock threw out Cruise. Paulette rolled to Bancroft. NO RUNS.

SECOND INNING. PHILADELPHIA—Cravath flied to Heathcote. Luderus fouled to Baird. Paulette and Grimm retired Hemingway. NO RUNS.

CARDINALS—Baird, singled to left. McHenry sacrificed, but Davis' throw to second was too late and the runners were safe. Grimm bunted and when Davis fumbled, the bases were full. Gonzales' red-hot line went straight to Hemingway. Packard struck out. Heathcote singled to left, scoring Baird and McHenry. A wild pitch went into the Cardinals' dugout and Grimm scored. Heathcote going to third. Fisher popped to Luderus. THREE RUNS.

THIRD INNING. PHILADELPHIA—Baird and Grimm took care of Burns. Davis struck out. Heathcote speared Bancroft's drive. NO RUNS.

CARDINALS—Bancroft threw out Cruise. Paulette stepped to center. Baird popped to Hemingway. McHenry forced Paulette. Hemingway to Bancroft. NO RUNS.

FOURTH INNING. PHILADELPHIA—Williams popped to Baird. Stock tapped to Packard. Packard tossed out Meusel. NO RUNS.

CARDINALS—Grimm grounded to Bancroft. Stock and Luderus turned back Gonzales. Williams was under Packard's high fly. NO RUNS.

FIFTH INNING. PHILADELPHIA—Cravath fanned. Luderus out. Fisher to Grimm. Hemingway flied to Cruise. NO RUNS.

CARDINALS—Heathcote singled over second. Fisher bunted. But Davis fumbled the ball and Heathcote went to third and Fisher to second. Cruise singled to center. Heathcote scoring. Paulette singled. Baird singled to left. Cruise scoring. McHenry sacrificed. Davis to Hemingway. BANCROFT. NO RUNS.

SIXTH INNING. PHILADELPHIA—Burns flied to Grimm. Davis was out. Fisher to Grimm. Bancroft tripled to left center. Williams hit the ball into the right field seats for a home run, scoring behind Bancroft. Stock singled to left. Meusel beat out a bunt in front of the plate. Cravath drove deep to McHenry. TWO RUNS.

CARDINALS—Fisher walked. Cruise doubled to right. Paulette walked, filling the bases. Baird walked, forcing over Fisher. McHenry put out a short fly to Cravath, the runners hugging the bases. Grimm grounded to Bancroft while Cruise scored. Gonzales fanned. TWO RUNS.

SEVENTH INNING. PHILADELPHIA—Luderus smashed a single off Packard's glove. Hemingway hit into a double play. Paulette to Fisher to Grimm. Burns grounded to Grimm.

Cobb Again Leads World in Batting Averages but Ruth Is Season's Marvel

ABE RUTH continues to set the baseball world puffed with his surprising hitting feats. Yesterday he made three hits in four times up, one double and two triples. But Cobb, after all, is still the world's wonder, he leading both leagues.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Cobb, after getting away to a late start, is again blazing the trail for the 1918 batting supremacy.

Unofficial averages, released today, give the Detroit star a mark of .371, as against .355 for George Sisler of St. Louis, the leader a week ago. Sisler, however, still leads the Georgian in base stealing with 30 against 25. Bobby Roth of Cleveland is between them with 27. The averages include games of Wednesday.

Frank Baker of New York, added interest to the unusual batting situation in the American League by driving out his 100th hit during the week.

Peckinpaw of New York and McInnis of Boston are giving Shean, also of Boston, a race for honors in sacrifice hitting. Shean having a one point advantage with a total of 22. New York is showing the way in team batting with 57 and Boston in team fielding with 59. Leading batters for 35 or more games:

Cobb, Detroit, .371; Sisler, St. Louis, .355; Baker, New York, .341; Burns, Philadelphia, .334; Pipp, New York, .317; Milan, Washington, .314; Walker, Philadelphia, .311; Hooper, Boston, .306; Ruth, Boston, .308; Murphy, Chicago, .302.

CENTRAL STATES NET LAURELS GO TO SCOTT FIELD

Voshell and Biddle, Both Aviators, Eliminate Local Players From Singles.

FINALS SET FOR TODAY

Only Mound City Racquetists Left in Doubles Championship Windup.

After a two-year residence in Tokyo, Japan, the singles tennis championship of the Central States will go to either New York or Philadelphia today, when S. Howard Voshell of the former city meets Craig Biddle in the final round of the annual tourney on the Triple A courts in Forest Park.

St. Louis is somewhat recompensed inasmuch as the sectional doubles title is certain to return to the Triple A club for the first time since 1916, when Al Lindauer of Chicago, 394, Roush, Cincinnati, 225, Max Carey of Pittsburgh, the leading base stealer, has a margin of 10 steals over George Burns of the Giants, his nearest competitor. Carey's total is 38. Burns, however, remains high in scoring, having registered 50 times in 12 games. Roush of Cincinnati, broke the tie for honors in sacrifice hitting, bringing his total up to 18.

Chicago and Cincinnati are on even terms in club batting with 267, while New York has a one-point advantage of Chicago in fielding with 57. Leading batters for 35 or more games:

Groh, Cincinnati, .352; J. C. Smith, Boston, .325; Merkle, Chicago, .320; Daubert, Brooklyn, .320; Hollocher, Chicago, .310; Faskert, Chicago, .309; Mann, Chicago, .308; Magree, Cincinnati, .299; Johnston, Brooklyn, .298.

WRAY'S COLUMN

Soft for Mrs. Britton. HEROIC efforts to salvage the Knot Hole Gang are being made by James C. Jones and other originators of the Cardinal idea, with dubious results. Unless \$60,000 is raised before next Tuesday, Mrs. Helena Hathaway Britton will foreclose her mortgage.

This will not cause Mrs. Britton any new wrinkles. The only woman that ever owned a major league baseball club has already been paid \$185,000 cash and interest on \$175,000 for one year. If she bids in the property for the amount of her mortgage she will have the \$185,000 and interest, plus \$100,000 worth of real estate, a major league franchise and whatever playing assets the war may leave intact.

This would mean that Mrs. Britton had acquired a major league club at less than half the price she sold it for.

Suspend the Rules. NEW YORK has no law permitting boxing; but July 15 one of the best fight cards ever arranged in the city so long given over to bunk contests will be held at Madison Square Garden.

The feature event will be a six-round event between Billy Miske and Jack Dempsey and the telegraph asking Dempsey to compete in this event stated plainly that it was to be a "real fight," not a sparring exhibition. Benny Leonard, Packey McFarland and others will be on the program.

The event is for the benefit of the Army Athletic Fund. Both Dempsey and Miske surely deserve credit for this appearance, especially Dempsey, who is still supposed to have a date with Fred Fulton at Jersey City this month.

St. Louis has done but little for the Army Athletic Fund, through athletic exhibitions. If the local authorities could be induced to suspend the rules against selling tickets to boxing shows after 6 p. m., the kind of a card would yield a big sum.

The fighters all seem willing to put up a real FIGHT, not a perfunctory exhibition, whenever called upon.

Too Much Is Enough. UNDER the caption "Famous Be- trays," write down that of a long suffering public by some of the men they elected to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey.

New Jersey was getting along very nicely, harming nobody. The aroma that arose from its sporting environments was as sweet as new milk. Then

who tossed to Packard, covering first. NO RUNS.

CARDINALS—Packard fanned. Meusel waited for Heathcote's high fly. Fisher fouled to Burns. NO RUNS.

EIGHTH INNING. PHILADELPHIA—Grimm scooped up Davis' grounder and stepped in right. Bancroft dropped a single in right. Williams was hit by a pitched ball. Stock forced Williams. Paulette to Fisher. A pass to Meusel filled the bases. Cravath singled to center, scoring Bancroft and Stock. Packard tossed out Luderus. TWO RUNS.

CARDINALS—Cruise walked. Paulette singled to center and when Williams fumbled the ball Cruise scored. Gonzales drove deep to Williams. TWO RUNS.

NINTH INNING. PHILADELPHIA—Hemingway was out. Baird did to Grimm. Burns walked. Adams batted for Davis and was safe when Cruise dropped his high fly. Bancroft flied to center. Williams singled through Fisher and Burns scored. Stock stroled, filling the bases. Meusel forced Stock. Paulette unassisted. ONE RUN.

Philadelpha Seeking Dempsey-Fulton Bout

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 13.—Telegraph received here last night from Mike Collins, manager of Fighter Fred Fulton, said the proposed six-round fight between Fulton and Jack Dempsey would take place July 27, either in Newark, N. J., or Philadelphia. Definite decision is expected to be announced today in New York, it was said.

Someone—culprit unknown—convinced the Legislature that an eight-round, no-decision boxing law, with eight-ounce gloves, was the real thing in up-to-date legislation.

When that law went on the books New Jersey won "on the hip." It began to feel the need of formaldehyde—a need that will grow stronger within the next few months when it learns what a hiding place the statute affords for unworthy boxers and promoters.

Local Men Disappoint. AS to yesterday's play, it was somewhat disappointing because of the failure of the local men to come through as well as was expected.

In the gallery match of the afternoon, the local men were in the straight sets, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. Just as was forecast this play resembled a minor artillery battle, but if gunners were as wild as the racketeers, many shells would be shot in vain.

The two men sought the net advantage, as it was thought certain that the match would be won from this point. However, the volleying was so strong that this was a hazardous position and it seemed safer to hang behind the service line and simply smash back.

Drewes Outgassed. Drewes lost because he did not play as heady tennis as his opponent. The local youth has that court vice of youth which is to slam everything that crosses the barrier. Contravise, Voshell mixed his style so that his opponent was ever guessing what was coming over. Voshell tempered his hard game with some lobs and chops. He outgassed his man and won thereby.

The Biddle-Hoerl match started out well enough. The back line experts seemed volleyed and chafed around the court. It had been expected that this would be an ultra-conservative match. With the fast play, Biddle won the first set, 6-1, while Hoerl came back 7-5.

Dreadnoughts Too Bulky. Then the court dreadnoughts tired rapidly and from that on anything that caused one of the contestants to run seemed like a crime. The men were weak from exhaustion, apparently. During the last two sets, which were won by the Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-1, the scheme of attack was to let the opponent beat himself.

All points were decided by faults rather than earned scores by placement. Biddle was in better condition than the local man and could endure the final play. It was this asset which put him in today's play.

Will It Crawlfish, As Usual. "Will the National League, in its controversy with the American, back up President Tener?" asks a critic.

Sure, Mike. When it comes to backing up the National League can outfoot a squad.

Tell It to the Marines. UMPIRE BROWNE, who is busting hard recruiting for the service, says he hopes, before the war is over, to be in Berlin when they call the Kaiser "out at home."

"That's one play I'll sure make no mistake on," said Leo. "I feel like that fellow I saw on a troop train who was parting with a friend in another branch of the service who had come down to see him off."

"So long, Bill," the friend said. "I'll see you in France soon."

"France, H—!" said Bill. "Meet me in Berlin!"

"You know, an umpire doesn't get many compliments," Browne continued. "But I had a rare one handed to me by the examining Doc. He had just finished a voyage over here, winding up by giving me a complete eye examination. When he finished he said: 'Your eyesight is perfect.'"

"He's the first man I ever knew to admit that an umpire could see anything."

Next stop Paris Island!

Baseball Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 T

BROOKLYN AT CINCINNATI.

0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0

CINCINNATI.

1 0 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries: Brooklyn—Gimes and M. Wheat; Cincinnati—Schneider and Wingo. Umpire: Klem and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK AT PITTSBURG.

5 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 4

PITTSBURG.

0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries: New York—Cassidy and Rariden; Pittsburgh—Sanders and Archer. Umpires: Gossley and Harrison.

BOSTON AT CHICAGO.

0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0

CHICAGO.

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

Batteries: Boston, Caravan and Henry; Chicago, Vaughn and Killifer. Umpires—O'Day and Byron.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 T

CLEVELAND AT NEW YORK.

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1

NEW YORK.

0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 4

Batteries: Cleveland—Coombs and O'Neill; New York—Hamm and Hanah. Umpires: Conolly and Owen.

DETROIT AT WASHINGTON.

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

WASHINGTON.

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries: Detroit—James and Stange; Washington—Harper and Pielnich. Umpires—Dinnien and Nallin.

CHICAGO AT BOSTON.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 T.H.E.

Chicago: 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 1 0—5 12 1

Boston: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 2

Batteries: Chicago—Russell and Jacob; Boston—Bueh and Agnew. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

FIRST GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

NEW YORK AT PITTSBURG.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 T.H.E.

New York: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 3 10

Pittsburgh: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries: New York—Perritt, Schupp and McCarthy; Pittsburgh—Cooper and Blackwell. Umpires: Harrison and Quigley.

BROOKLYN AT CINCINNATI.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 T.H.E.

Brooklyn: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 10 0

Cincinnati: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0

Batteries: Brooklyn—Cheney, Robertson and Miller; Cincinnati—Elder and Wingo. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

HAWAIIAN SETS RECORD.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Duke Kahanamoku, Hawaiian swimmer, yesterday made a new record of 25:1.54 for 60 yards in the Chicago Athletic Association tank meet, using the crawl stroke. Tupp of the Chicago Athletic Association, finished second in 25:3.5.

Rudy Hulswitt, who was in the city yesterday in quest of a job, hadn't succeeded at last accounts. The Cardinals have no need of him now with Bob Fisher showing great form.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13.—The Indianapolis Ball Club, announced last night the sale of infielder Roy Ellam to the Pittsburgh Nationals in exchange for another player and cash. Ellam, Eddie McDonald, formerly of Birmingham, has been bought by Indianapolis.

Browns Game Off.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The third game of the series between the Browns and Athletics this afternoon was postponed because of a new record of 25:1.54 for 60 yards in the Chicago Athletic Association tank meet, using the crawl stroke. Tupp of the Chicago Athletic Association, finished second in 25:3.5.

First Basemen Pitch and Hurlers Play First in Topsy-Turvy Times

Ed Konetchy's debut as a pitcher yesterday was hardly an auspicious bow, inasmuch as the league-leading Cubs batted his offerings for 14 hits and eight runs, while Hendrix was shut out by the Braves. Manager Stallings was without a boxman and had to send the first sacker to the mound, while Pitcher Canavan was stationed in left field.

Such makeshift lineups are not unusual in major league baseball during these days of war. A glance at yesterday's box scores shows that Gene Paulette performed in center field out at Robinson Field, while Walter Johnson was relegated to center field by Manager Griffith. Ty Cobb's recent attempts at infield play and the placing of "Babe" Ruth at first base and in the outfield are other instances of topsy-turvydom in baseball.

What Ty Cobb Has Done.

In going into the lead in the American League batting race, Ty Cobb has shown a great spurt in the last 28 games. This starting session of the Georgia Peach started on June 17. Since that date Cobb has batted an average of .469. He has made 53 hits in 113 times at bat, scored 24 runs and batted 12 homers. In this line Cobb has made more safeties than he did in the 42 contests he played previously.

Mayer Has Good Record.

Erskine Mayer, the right-hander, has piled up a good record for two clubs that have been trailing along close to the 500 mark all season. Starting with the Phillies, Mayer won seven contests and dropped four. After this he was traded to the Pirates, and since joining Bezdek's aggregation, has captured four straight. This gives him a mark of 11-4, a winning percentage of .732 for the season. Jacobs, the mound man he was traded for, has won two and lost one with Moran's aggregation.

Former Cardinals Named.

Catching duties also would be ably taken care of by Frank Snyder, Hank Gowdy and Muddy Ruel. At first base, Jack Miller and Del Gai-stand out most prominently. Jack Barry would be seen at second and Walter Maranville at short. Duffy Lewis, Benny Kauff and Jack Smith would man the outfield.

A team made up of these players could, without a doubt, give a good account of itself in any man's league. Besides these there are many other players already in the service, including:

INFELDERS.—Guisto, McNally, Roedel, Hobbitt, Schmandt and Ward.

OUTFIELDERS.—Jacobson, Sloan, Menosky, Rice and Shorten.

CATCHERS.—Jankins and Elliott.

PITCHERS.—Carlson, Horstman, Goodwin, Knob, Klieffer, Novak, Benton, Lambeth, Pennock, Ehmke, Shawkey and Myers.

CRICKET SEASON OPENS

The first game of the local cricket season will be played in Forest Park at 2:30 p. m. today, when teams representing St. Louis and Granite City meet. Drs. Duckworth and Murray have been selected to serve as umpires.

CARDINALS' PONY BATTERY CALLED FOR EXAMINATION

Bill Sherdel and Johnny Brock Next Local Players to Go in the Draft.

The sinister hand of Mars, ever apparent on the baseball diamond these days, dimmed the luster of the Cardinals' third triumph in four attempts over the Phils yesterday.

P

| <p>Baseball Players May be Determined by Ruling in Smith Case.</p> | <p>U. S. Steel and the War Specialties Reflect a Fair Buying Demand—Bonds Are Quiet and Irregular</p> | <p>United Railways 4s Gain Slightly to 50% Bid; Brown Shoe Stock Steady.</p> | <p>NEW YORK, July 13.</p> <table> <tr> <th colspan="5">STOCKS.</th><th>Net</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>Sales.</th><th>High.</th><th>Low.</th><th>Close.</th><th>Ch. or</th></tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Industrials.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Am. Beet Sugar</td><td>200</td><td>68 1/2</td><td>68</td><td>68</td><td>-3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Am. Can.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">STOCKS.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Sales.</td><td>High.</td><td>Low.</td><td>Close.</td><td>Ch. or</td></tr> <tr> <td>Baldwin Loco.</td><td>3,400</td><td>88 1/2</td><td>87 1/2</td><td>87 1/2</td><td>-4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Beth. S. B.</td><td>1,200</td><td>88 1/2</td><td>87 1/2</td><td>87 1/2</td><td>-4</td></tr> </table> | STOCKS. | | | | | Net | | Sales. | High. | Low. | Close. | Ch. or | Industrials. | | | | | | Am. Beet Sugar | 200 | 68 1/2 | 68 | 68 | -3 | Am. Can. | | | | | | STOCKS. | | | | | | | Sales. | High. | Low. | Close. | Ch. or | Baldwin Loco. | 3,400 | 88 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | -4 | Beth. S. B. | 1,200 | 88 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | -4 |
|--|---|--|---|---------|--------|--|--|--|-----|--|--------|-------|------|--------|--------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|-----|--------|----|----|----|----------|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|-------|------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|----|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| STOCKS. | | | | | Net | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sales. | High. | Low. | Close. | Ch. or | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrials. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Am. Beet Sugar | 200 | 68 1/2 | 68 | 68 | -3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Am. Can. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STOCKS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sales. | High. | Low. | Close. | Ch. or | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baldwin Loco. | 3,400 | 88 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | -4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beth. S. B. | 1,200 | 88 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | -4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|--|---------------------|-------------|--|----|----------------|---------|
| NEW YORK, July 16.—The Evening Post, in its copyrighted financial review today, says: | | New York Bond Sales | | CORN FUEL THE WEIGHT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S VETO OF THE \$2.40 WHOLE BILL IN THE EARLY TRADING HERE TODAY, AND FUTURES SOLD ABOUT 2c LOWER. | | SEPTEMBER CORN | |
| 5,000 Liberty 4½ | | Clearings | \$9,000,948 | Am'tail Oct. 2,000 | 40 | St. Louis | 150 1/2 |
| | | Yesterday | 22,553,410 | Am'tail Oct. 1,000 | 30 | Chicago | 160 1/2 |
| | | Thursday | 22,553,410 | Am'tail Oct. 1,000 | 30 | Kansas City | 161 |
| | | Wednesday | 22,553,410 | Am'tail Oct. 1,000 | 30 | | |
| | | Tuesday | 22,553,410 | Am'tail Oct. 1,000 | 30 | | |
| | | Monday | 22,553,410 | Am'tail Oct. 1,000 | 30 | | |
| | | Sunday | 22,553,410 | Am'tail Oct. 1,000 | 30 | | |
| | | Saturday | 22,553,410 | Am'tail Oct. 1,000 | 30 | | |
| | | Friday | 22,553,410 | Am'tail Oct. 1,000 | 30 | | |
| | | Thursday | 22,553,410 | Am'tail Oct. 1,000 | 30 | | |
| | | Wednesday | 22,553,410 | Am'tail Oct. 1,000 | 30 | | |
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| | | Friday | 22,553,410 | Am'tail Oct. 1,000 | 30 | | |
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| | | Thursday | 22,553,410 | Am'tail Oct. 1,000 | 30 | | |
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|--|---|-----------------|--|---|--|---|---|
| Reported daily by Stifel-Nicholas Inv. Co., 207 North Broadway. | Common stock not mentioned. National Candy common stock was firm at \$39 bid, 44 asked. | REGULAR SPECIES | U.S. Ind. Al. 100 125 125 1/2 Vir.-C. C. C. 100 125 125 1/2 Willys & Co. 100 194 194 1/2 Wilson & Co. 100 60 60 1/2 | Nov. 25, 1932. Penn. 100 44 44 1/2 Pitts. & W. Va. 100 44 44 1/2 Read com. 2,100 89 89 1/2 Sou. Pac. com. 200 83 83 1/2 Sou. 100 83 83 1/2 | Dates receipts, 65,000 bu. against 75,000 bu. Shipments, 49,000 bu. against 76,000 bu. | Nov. 25, 1932. bu.; total stocks: wheat, 138,000 bu.; corn, 219,000 bu.; oats, 138,000 bu.; barley, 536,000 bu.; rye, 44,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 53,000 bu. | The expectation of further or more general showers in Texas were disappointed by the Western blizzards. |
|--|---|-----------------|--|---|--|---|---|

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"Foreign exchange rates moved fractionally against Switzerland and Holland, and in favor of Sweden.

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|---|-----|------|--|---|-----|------|---|-----|------|----------|-----|------|--|-----|------|--|
| NEW YORK, July 12.—The week-end and | 180 | 1010 | Reserve in deposits, decrease, \$44,000. | WHEAT.—Home-grown, from farmers | 100 | 1010 | Feeders, \$7.50 1/2 to \$8.00; stockers and | 100 | 1010 | Corn | 100 | 1010 | let in says, "Wool is coming commercial. Bu- | 100 | 1010 | Changes, \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.50. July 12.—Rye, |
| day of the stock market was altogether | 100 | 1010 | Steel companies, \$7,500,000. Banks and | wagons, to \$12.00. Per box for yellow, red | 100 | 1010 | and white, according to quality, \$1.00 to | 100 | 1010 | Shipment | 100 | 1010 | ing in order, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Corn—No. 3 | 100 | 1010 | white, 75 1/2 |
| unfavorable, dealings falling to the smallest | 100 | 1010 | insured, \$1,000,000. Per time and \$300- | and on fancy bright, clean | 100 | 1010 | stock and on, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 100 | 100 | 1010 | Wheat | 100 | 1010 | Feeder, \$6.00 to \$6.50. | 100 | 1010 | Chicago, \$6.00 to \$6.50. |
| of the year. | 100 | 1010 | increase, \$764,000. Circulation, 754,000. | and on, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 100 | 100 | 1010 | CHICAGO, July 12.—Wheat, \$6.00 to \$6.50. | 100 | 1010 | Wheat | 100 | 1010 | Wheat | 100 | 1010 | Wheat |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------------|-------|-----|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| and played a | higher than at their best. | ional Transit Co. | 13 | 28 | clearing house statement. Loans included in | box. | down, \$1.75 to \$2 per bushel |
| prings plays | Barnes Tobacco was most erratic of the | New York Transit Co. | 200 | 216 | counts. etc. \$7,502,500; increase, \$4,672,700 | CELERY—Michigan square boxes, 3 c | ers. Sheep, receipts, 9000; nearly all direct |
| Their cards: | speculative issues at an extreme decline of | Northern Pipe Line Co. | 100 | 100 | Specie, \$1,126,100; increase, \$30,000 | tenders, \$1.25 to \$1.35 | to packers; markals mostly direct to pack- |
| | 24 points. | Union Co. of | \$230 | 110 | Deposits, \$71,458,000; decrease, \$7,737,300. Local | and Chicago crates, 50c to | a week ago; top sheep and yearlings mostly |
| | Rails were completely ignored and | Penn. Mar. Fuel | 30 | 35 | deposits \$78,800. Total | ELDER—Chicago | higher than yesterday; quotations |
| | | Pierce Oil Corporation | 30 | 35 | Banks, cash in vault, \$14,519,300 | ELDER, BY A S. S. | unchanged from yesterday. |

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| BOSTON, July 13. | | | NEW YORK, July 13. | | |
|--------------------|---------|--------|--------------------|---------|--------|
| Am. Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Butte and Superior | 51 1/4 | 52 1/4 | Butte and Superior | 51 1/4 | 52 1/4 |
| Can. Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 | Can. Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Can. Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 | Can. Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Mex. Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 | Mex. Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Mex. Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 | Mex. Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Peru Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 | Peru Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Peru Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 | Peru Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Chile Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 | Chile Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Chile Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 | Chile Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Col. Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 | Col. Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Col. Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 | Col. Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Guano Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 | Guano Bond | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Guano Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 | Guano Zinc | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Steel | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Steel | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Iron | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Iron | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Coal | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Coal | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Lumber | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Lumber | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Cotton | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Cotton | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Sugar | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Sugar | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Tobacco | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Tobacco | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Tea | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Tea | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Coffee | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Coffee | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Spices | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Spices | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Oils | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Oils | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Fats | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Fats | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Hides | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Hides | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Skins | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Skins | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Bones | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Bones | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Horns | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Horns | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Tails | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Tails | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Hoofs | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Hoofs | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Claws | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Claws | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Antlers | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Antlers | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Horns | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Horns | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Tails | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Tails | 184 1/2 | 19 |
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| Am. Claws | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Claws | 184 1/2 | 19 |
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| Am. Horns | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Horns | 184 1/2 | 19 |
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| Am. Hoofs | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Hoofs | 184 1/2 | 19 |
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| Am. Horns | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Horns | 184 1/2 | 19 |
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| Am. Hoofs | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Hoofs | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Claws | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Claws | 184 1/2 | 19 |
| Am. Antlers | 184 1/2 | 19 | Am. Antlers | 184 1/2 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|
| North State | 43 1/2 | OR, CITY | 9,312,000 30 1/2 | 5,501,000 | 12 to 12 1/2 hands | 50 1/2 to 52 1/2 |
| New Orleans | 14 1/2 | | | | | 50 1/2 to 52 1/2 |
| United Shoe Machinery | 13 1/2 | | | | | 50 1/2 to 52 1/2 |
| | 58 1/2 | | | | | 50 1/2 to 52 1/2 |

Preferred Stocks.

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in St. Louis as None Other Can!"

summer yellow \$1.72; white, \$1.70;
white, \$1.72; yellow, \$1.72.

Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out



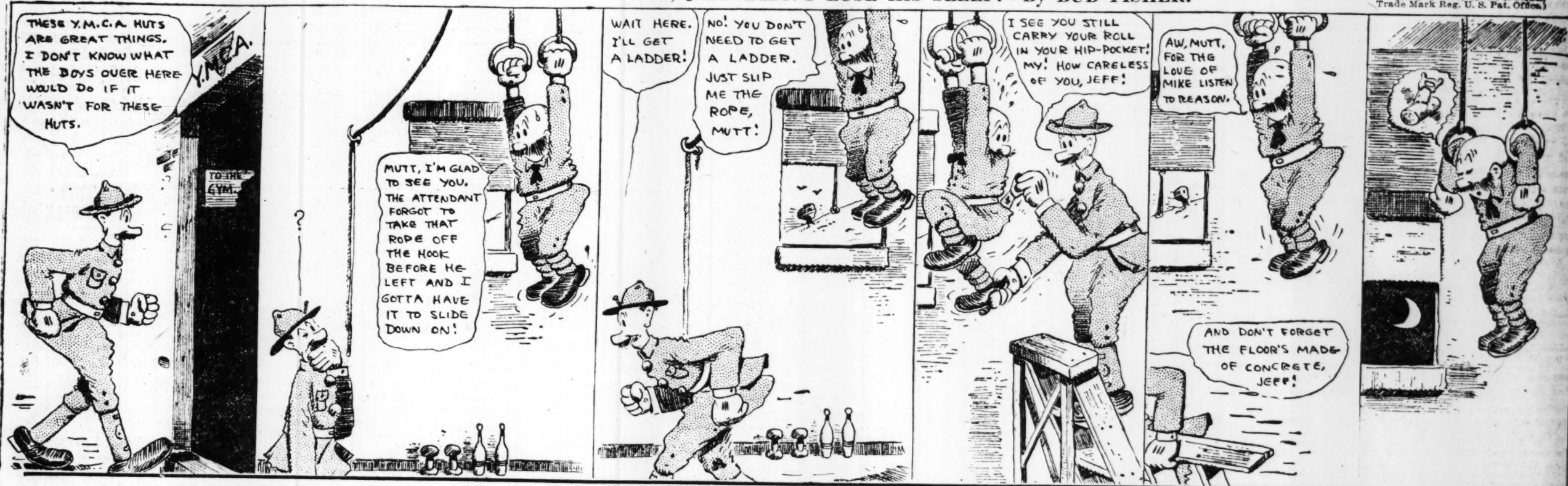
Drive on Pantry Front.

ROBERT If you eat any more of those preserves I'll give you a whipping.
"You wouldn't whip a sick boy, would you, ma?"
"Of course not."
"Then I'll eat enough to make me sick."—Boston Transcript.

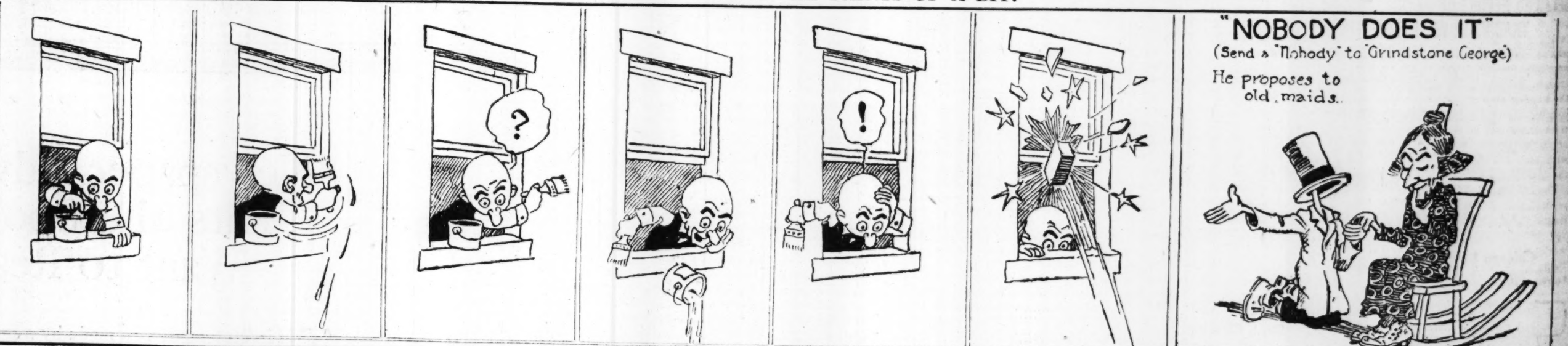
IT'S ALL WRONG, VENUS, IT'S ALL WRONG!—By GOLDBERG.



MUTT AND JEFF—ANYWAY, JEFF DIDN'T LOSE HIS SLEEP.—By BUD FISHER.

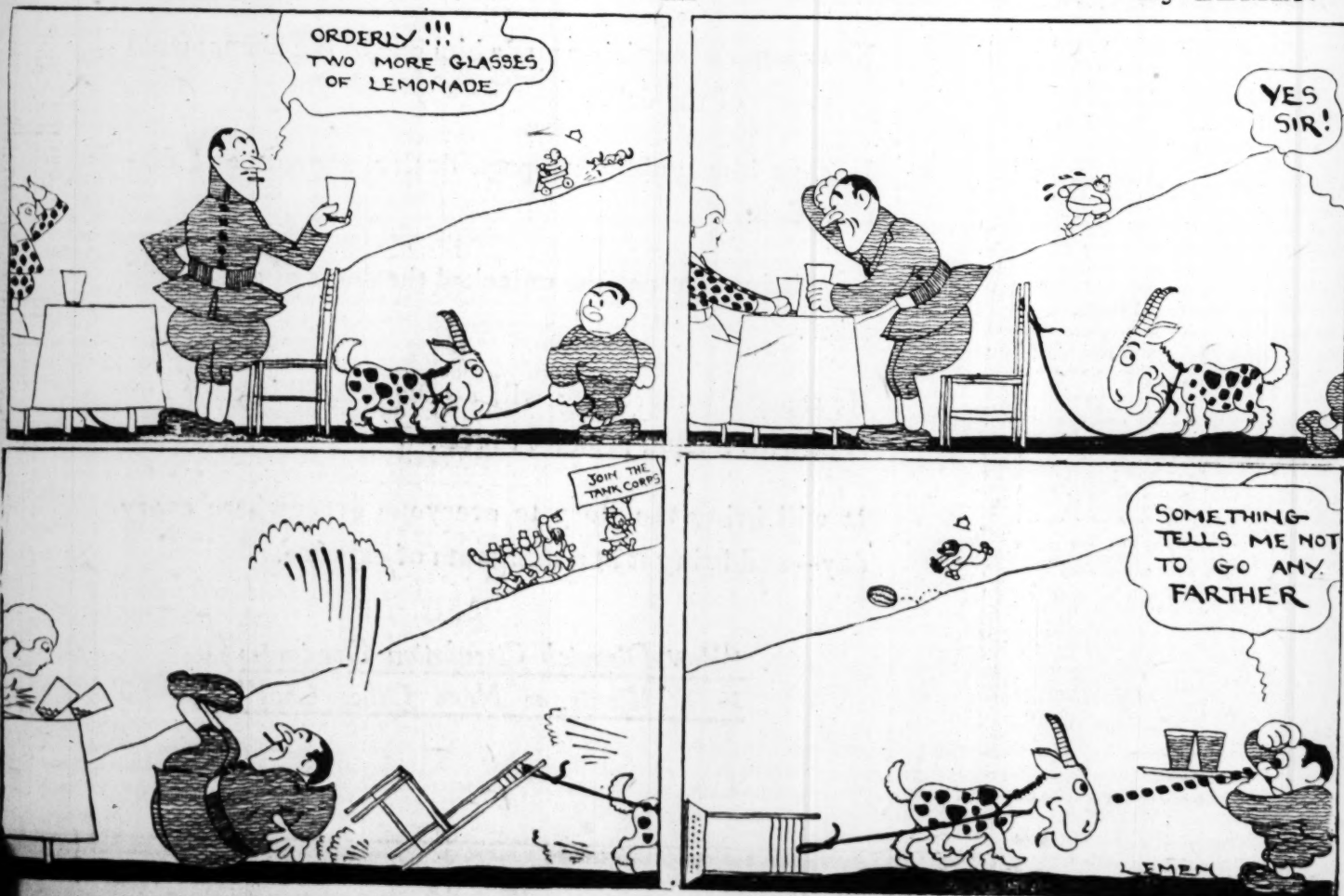


GRINDSTONE GEORGE—HE PAINTS UP A BIT.



VOLUNTEER VIC

By LEMEN



PENNY ANTE—Changing Seats.

By Jean Knott



SLACKERS

THE BIRD WHO MONOPOLIZES THE BREEZE FROM THE ELECTRIC FAN.



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